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A
GENERAL SCHEME
For a COURSE of
MEDICAL LECTURES,
Intended for the
IMPROVEMENT
OF
YOUNG PHYSICIANS, and GENTLEMEN,

That are deſirous of underſtanding the *Laws* of the *animal Oeconomy*; the *Nature* of *Diſeaſes*; and the moſt proper *Indications*, both to reſtore *Health*, and preſerve that invaluable *Bleſſing*.

To begin on *Friday*, the 10th Day of *December* next, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon; and to continue every Evening (*Sundays* excepted) till the whole COURSE is compleated.

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By Dr. *NICHOLAS ROBINSON,*
At his HOUSE in the *Royal College* of
PHYSICIANS, *London.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the COURSE are taken in by Mr. HOPSON, Apothecary, in *Coleman-ſtreet*; Mr. RIVINGTON, Bookſeller, in St. *Paul's Church-yard*; Mr. SANDBY, Bookſeller, without *Temple Bar*; Mr. NELTHROP, Apothecary, in *King-ſtreet*, *Weſtminſter*; and by the Author, at his Houſe aforeſaid.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

A
GENERAL VIEW
Of a COURSE of
MEDICAL LECTURES.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the Execution of this Scheme, I have taken all imaginable care to diſtinguiſh rightly, in relation to thoſe ſeveral Branches of Medicine, that moſt properly concern a Phyſician's Enquiry: And for this Reaſon I have divided the enſuing Lectures into four Branches. The firſt contains the Phyſiological Part of Medicine; and therefore relates to the Doctrines of the animal Oeconomy; the Structure, Mechaniſm, and Motions of the ſeveral Solids and Fluids, as they compoſe a human Body; and are under a regular State of Health.

The ſecond, call'd the Pathological Part, relates to the irregular Motions, various Cauſes, and Effects, or Symptoms of Diſeaſes. And as it is a Matter of the higheſt Conſequence, to clear up the ſeveral Cauſes, as they affect the Conſtitution; ſo I have labour'd to aſcertain the immediate Cauſe, or what *Hippocrates* and *Celſus* intend by the PRIMA CAUSA: And I hope with a Succeſs equal to the Importance of the Subject. For Phyſicians, as *Celſus* well obſerves, are not entitled any farther to a ſucceſsfu Practice, than as they are clearly apprized of this Cauſe. * *Eum rectè curaturum* (ſaith this great Maſter of Medicine) *quem prima origo cauſæ non feſellerit*. That he only can ſucceſsfully proceed in the Cure, who is fully apprized of the firſt Principles and immediate Cauſe of the Diſeaſe. And *Hippocrates* lays it down as a Maxim: That a Phyſician be able to diſcover what is the Cauſe of a Diſeaſe, and from what Fountain the Vices of the Conſtitution do ariſe: For (as he goes on) § *Qui enim morbi cauſam cognoverit, is facile poterit, quæ conferunt, offerre*. And the Ancients judged it abſolutely impoſſible to accompliſh a ſucceſsful Cure, without a proper Knowledge of the Principles of Diſeaſes.

* Celſ. Præf.

§ Hipp. de Flatibus.

The third Part comprehends the Semeiotic Branch of Medicine. Under this Head I claſs the Doctrine of the Signs: Firſt, as they enable us to foretel a Criſis in acute Diſeaſes: And ſecondly, as they afford us Grounds, whereon to prognoſticate the Event of the Affection, as to the Death or Recovery of the Patient. And theſe Indications I have drawn from the greater or leſſer Intenſeneſs of the Symptoms; the Variation of the Pulſe; the different Motions of the Lungs in Reſpiration; and the various Separations of the Urine, both as they relate to acute, chronic, and Diſeaſes of a nervous Nature.

The fourth and laſt Part relates to the Therapeutic Branch of Medicine: And under this I comprehend the *Methodus Medendi*, or, the ſeveral curative Indications; the Nature of Remedies, and their various Applications, not only to reſtore

Health, but to continue the Body under the Influence of that invaluable Bleſſing.

This is the Diviſion I have made of theſe Lectures; through all which I neither aſſert theſe Things, becauſe they were the Sentiments of *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, and the illuſtrious Ancients; nor do I purſue different Meaſures, becauſe *Sydenham*, *Boerhaave*, and the Moderns, have eſpouſed them; but have equally uſed the Maxims of either, as they beſt ſerve to illuſtrate the Phænomena of Nature; the various Cauſes of Diſeaſes; and the Intentions of Nature in their Cure. For Nature is the Miſtreſs of Science, the Guardian of Health, and the chief Agent in the Cure of all Diſeaſes: It is from her fruitful Boſom, that we extract both Wiſdom, Knowledge, and Underſtanding in all Things, whether they concern our philoſophical or medical Enquiries. For all the Cauſes and Effects of Nature have both a remote and immediate Connection with each other; and he that is able to diſcover the ſeveral Links of the Chain, as they riſe up in Nature, ſo as not to confound a remote with a proximate, nor a proximate with the immediate Cauſe, is beſt enabled to make Diſcoveries in the Sciences.

Nor is this ſo difficult a Point to purſue, as what ſome may judge. For *Hippocrates* tells us, That thoſe Things, which, from their Smallneſs, cannot be comprehended by an intuitive View of the Senſes, become the Objects of the Underſtanding. *Quæ namque oculorum aſpectum effugiunt, ea mentis acie comprehenduntur.* We know

Hipp. de Arte. p. 7.

know very well, from the Principles of Nature, that the Corpuſcles of Matter in their ultimate Diviſions knock, impel, and reſiſt each other in the very ſame Manner, as they do in larger Bulks. So that where our Eyes will not help us out, there our Reaſon comes in, as a neceſſary Aid to the Imperfection of our Senſes.

Laſtly, I have been particularly careful to range the ſeveral Subjects I handle, in the beſt Order poſſible. *Seneca* was ſo ſenſible of the great Benefit accruing to Science from this Sortment of Objects, that he particularly treats it, in his ſixty-fourth Epiſtle, as a neceſſary Piece of Knowledge. *Etſi omnia a veteribus inventa ſunt, tamen erit hoc ſemper novum, uſus & diſpoſitio inventorum.* He therefore, as this wiſe Philoſopher very well obſerves, who, by his ſuperior Skill, has rendered a Science more clear and intelligible, by a proper Arrangement of its Principles, and a diſtinct Explication of its ſeveral Branches, tho' he has ſaid nothing new, as to the Matter, but what was obſerved before of others, yet is certainly a real Benefactor to Mankind: For every Thing, by this new Diſpoſition, will more forcibly ſtrike the Minds of the Auditory.

How well I have been able to acquit myſelf in the Execution of this Province, the Reader will be beſt enabled to judge, by peruſing the following Scheme of the Lectures themſelves.

PART

PART I.

Containing the Phyſiology of Medicine.

LECTURE I.

Of philoſophical Principles in general, as they relate to the Motions of the Univerſe.

OF the Word Principle. Why ſo called. Whence derived. Principles the Cauſe of all other Cauſes. Their Importance in reſolving the Phænomena of Nature. Four active, conſtituent Principles only. What theſe are. How they influence all natural Objects. Of the Attraction of Gravitation. Of the Attraction of Coheſion. Of the Force of Repulſion: And the Principle of Motion. Of Unity and Diviſion, as different Modes of Being. Of Extenſion, Figure, and Solidity, as the inſeparable Properties of Matter. Of the Application of theſe Principles to ſolve divers Phænomena of the Blood, unreſolvable from any other Powers. Of divers philoſophical Paradoxes, which, tho' they ſeem falſe in Appearance, yet in Reality contain ſeveral very important Truths.

LECTURE II.

Of the foregoing Principles, as applicable to the Syſtem of Materials, that compoſe a human Body.

MAN, as a Part of the Univerſe, muſt neceſſarily be ſubject to the ſame Laws. The Opinion of *Hippocrates* concerning the Study of Nature, as a neceſſary Qualification for a Phyſician. The human Body, what. Its Compoſition. Its Powers. Its Motions, whence. Theſe Principles, how treated by the Ancients. Of the *Calidum innatum & Humidum radicale*, as univerſal Principles. The real Principles of Nature before either the *Calidum innatum* or the *Humidum radicale*, demonſtrated. The Blood, what. Of the four Humours, as deriving from that Fountain. Of the four Temperatures. *Hippocrates*'s Notion concerning the conſtituent Principles of Nature.

LECTURE III.

Of the Principles of Life, the Properties of Mechaniſm, and the Powers of Nature.

LIFE, what. Its Definition. The learned *Boerhaave*'s Method of tracing out Life, conſider'd. The Paſſions, what. Their Influence upon the animal, vital, and natural Organs. Senſation and Motion, whence derived. Blood neceſſary in all Creatures that have Life. *Harvey's* Opinion of this Neceſſity. Of the Principles of Vitality. Mechaniſm, what. Definition. Of mechanical Powers, as applied to the Structure of animal Bodies. Theſe Powers an Effect of Nature. Nature, what, both under a State of Health and Diſeaſes. Nature an Effect of Life. A ſhort and conciſe Recapitulation of the whole preceding Diſcourſe.

LECTURE IV.

Of the ſeveral Changes our Aliments undergo, in the Mouth, in the Stomach, and in the Inteſtines; and of the Cauſes and Grounds of theſe Changes.

THE exquiſite Senſation of the Stomach, whence. Of the two natural Appetites of Hunger and Thirſt, as reſulting from that Senſation. Of the alimentary Digeſtion. Why quicker and better in the Winter, than in Summer. Of the ſalival Glands. Their Situation, Structure, and Mechaniſm. Of the Saliva, and its Secretion. Of its Principles under a ſound State of Health. Of Maſtication. Its Effects upon the ſalival Glands. Their joint Efforts upon the ingeſted Aliments. Of the Action of Swallowing. Of the aſſiſting Muſcles. Of the Deſcent of the Aliments into the Stomach.

Of the Principles of Digeſtion. What theſe Principles are. Of the Converſion of our Aliments into Chyle. Of the Principles of that Change. Of the Tranſmiſſion of the Chyle out of the Stomach into the Inteſtines. Of the Cauſe of that Tranſmiſſion. Of its Mixture with the Bile and Pancreatic Juice. The Effects of that Mixture. The Care of Providence in guarding this important Organ by a peculiar Piece of Mechaniſm.

LECTURE V.

Of the Principles and Motion of the Chyle.

OF the Separation of the Chyle from the alvine Fæces. Why called the Excrements of the firſt Concoction. Of the Powers that aſſiſt the Deſcent of theſe Excrements. Of the internal Principles of our Stools. Of the Principles of the Chyle. Of the Proportion of the white Globules to the tranſparent Lymph. Of the Percolation of the Chyle through the Lacteals. Of the Cauſes that aſſiſt this Percolation. Of the Fineneſs of the Lacteals, and the Smallneſs of their Orifices. Of the Fluid ſecreted from the glandulous Bodies of the Meſentery. Of the *Receptaculum Chyli*, and *Ductus Thoracicus*. The Chyle, why always white, tho' compounded of different colour'd Juices. The Diſpoſition of divers Bodies to become white, when once ſufficiently attenuated, tho' before of the moſt oppoſite Colours. A Problem concerning a nearer

Paſſage, from the Stomach to the Liver and Bladder, than what is yet diſcovered. The Experiment of Dr. *Lower* ſtated. Anſwer to that Experiment, and all others grounded upon the ſame Principles. Of the great Benefit of Abſtinence to the Preſervation of Health.

LECTURE. VI.

Of the Circulation of the Fluids, and the Principles of Sanguification.

OF Motion, as a neceſſary concomitant of the Circulation. Its Influence upon the Solids and Fluids of a human Body. The Heart in Man, the firſt and chief Fountain of Motion, and why. Of its Structure, Figure, and Situation. Of its Veins, Nerves, and Arteries. Of the Syſtole and Diaſtole of this important Organ. Why the muſcular Fibres of the Heart exceed, in Strength, all other muſcular Fibres of the Body. The Cauſe of Motion in the Heart a very myſterious Search. The Problem concerning this Cauſe propoſed. The Objections ſtated. Impoſſible, according to *Hippocrates*, to find out the Beginning or End of a Circle. This Propoſition examined. Of Bodies moving in a Circle, where the Powers of the reſpective Arches are unequal. Of the Conſequences of an unequal Force imparted to any Segment of a Circle. How that Part, receiving a double Force from the unequal impelling Power, may moſt properly be call'd the Principle of Motion within that Circle. Of the Lungs, and their Vital Principle. Of the complex Action we call Reſpiration. How formed. Of the Uſe of the Air in Reſpiration. Of divers Experiments to prove the Neceſſity of this Fluid, unvitiated, to Life and Health. Of the Cauſe of the Heart's Diaſtole. Of the Cauſe that counterbalances the Diaſtole, and excites the Syſtole in this Organ. That neither the Diaſtole nor Syſtole are properly the natural States of the Heart, or that mean Point of Reſt, to which this important Organ returns, when deprived of all Motion. The Proofs of this Poſition.

LECTURE VII.

Of the Action of the foregoing Powers upon the Chyle and Blood, and of the Changes they undergo from theſe Forces.

OF the Blood, and its Nature. The Riſe of Heat and Motion in the Body, whence. Not from a Principle of Fermentation. Of the Texture of the Blood. The Properties of the Blood's Colour, whence. The Proportions of the red Globules to the Serum various in different Bodies. The Reaſon of this Difference. The juſt Temperature of the Body, whence. The Conſequences of increaſing the Blood's Quantity. Experiments to prove that there can be no fermenting Principle in the Blood. The Difference between the Fermentation of Liquors, and the natural Motions of the Blood ſtated. Of the Principles of the Blood. Of the aſſiſting Powers, that miniſter to the Blood's Circulation.

LECTURE VIII.

Of the Organs ordain'd by Nature to furniſh out the natural Secretions.

THE Difference of theſe Secretions, and the Cauſe of that Difference. Of the Recrements ſpringing from theſe Secretions. Uſe and Office of theſe Recrements. How they differ from the Secretions that afford the Excrements. That the Velocity of the Blood in different Animals being different, the Secretions therefrom muſt neceſſarily be finiſh'd in different Periods of Time. Of the Structure of the Glands, as they are the Inſtruments of Secretion. Of the Fluid Secretions in general. How diſtinguiſhed from the viſcid. Of the viſcid Secretions. What conſtitutes a viſcid Secretion. Of the Principles of the ſecreted Liquors. *Hippocrates* and *Galen* ſuppoſe all Diſeaſes to ariſe from theſe two Principles of Bile and Phlegm. In what Senſe they ought to be taken. The End to which all the Secretions of the Body ſerve.

LECTURE IX.

Of the Organs of Secretion, that furniſh out the Excretions of Nature.

OF the Importance of theſe Excretions. Of their Number. Of the inteſtinal Fæces. Their natural Conſiſtence, when the Body is in Health. Properly the Effects of the firſt Digeſtion. Of the aſſiſting Powers that help forward the Protruſion of the inteſtinal Excrements. Of the Length of Time proper to form a figur'd Stool. Of the Cauſes of a Looſeneſs. Of Coſtiveneſs. Of the Effects of an over-coſtive, or an over-looſe Body. Of the Principles of our Stools. Of calculating the Degrees of Liquidity in our Stools, from a given Number, in any given Period of Time. Of the ſecond Digeſtion. The Separation of the urinous Fluid an Effect of this Digeſtion. The Structure and Mechaniſm of the Organs that furniſh out this Diſcharge. Whether the Kidneys are active or paſſive in the Diſcharge of this Fluid. Of the Principles of our Urine. Of Perſpiration, as the Effect of the laſt Digeſtion. This by far the largeſt of the natural Diſcharges. A free and unobſtructed Perſpiration abſolutely neceſſary to perfect Health. Of the Difference between Perſpiration and Sweat. Of the Principles of Perſpiration. Of the Principles of Sweat. The Structure and Mechaniſm of the different Glands, from whence theſe two different Fluids are diſcharged. Of the internal and external Perſpiration.

ſpiration. What meant by * *Hippocrates's* Poſition, *Totum corpus, tam foras quam intus, perſpirabile eſt.* Any other Evacuation, for ſome time vitiated, may increaſe acute Diſeaſes; this only can cauſe them.

* Lib. de Natura Pueri.

LECTURE X.

Of the Principles of Nutrition. The Balance of Nature, and the various Degrees of Health reſulting therefrom.

OF the Inſtruments of Nutrition. Of the Medium of this important Office. Of the final Agents. The Operations of Nature, in her minuteſt Productions, very dark and myſterious. Of the Nutrition of Vegetables. Of the firſt Speck of Entity in the Seed. Of the firſt Opening of the Plant. Of the Germination of Vegetables. Experiments to prove how much the Principles of Nature govern in refining Fruit. The Analogy between the Nutrition of Vegetables and Animals demonſtrated. Of the different Parts nouriſhing. Of the Cauſe of their Coheſion with the Parts to be nouriſhed. Of the Balance of Nature. What indicated by that Term. The Propriety of the Word. The leading Character of a healthful Temperature. The Extremes of Health border upon Diſeaſes of different Natures; *viz.* acute, and chronic.

LECTURE XI.

Of muſcular Motion, as a Conſequence of the natural Motions of the Body.

ALTHO' the immediate Cauſe of muſcular Motion is moſt myſterious, yet its Effects are moſt evident. Muſcular Motion, what. Whence ariſe the Difficulties that encumber this Subject. What Branches of Science lie properly within the Compaſs of our Knowledge, and what not. Never to attempt Things above the Reach of our Faculties to comprehend. The Structure and Mechaniſm of a muſcular Fibre. Of the different Principles in the Corpuſcles, that muſt neceſſarily form the Tone of a muſcular Fibre. Attraction not ſufficient for this Effect, and why. Of the Principles neceſſary to effectuate the Motions of the Muſcles. Of the Propoſitions formed out of theſe Principles. Of the three Cauſes, that act in the Motion of every Muſcle, under the Government of the Mind. What theſe Cauſes are. Of the Blood of Animals, as the material Cauſe. Of the proximate and remote Cauſe. That the Velocity and Strength of all Animals are reciprocally as their Quantities of Blood. That Velocity, in all the various Claſſes of Animals, leſſens in Proportion, as their Strength is increaſed from the ſame Quantity of Blood; and *vice verſa.* Theſe two Propoſitions demonſtrated from Obſervation and Matter of Fact. Of the Laws, that demonſtrate the Truth of theſe Facts.

Muſcular Motion, how diſtinguiſhed from voluntary Motion. How performed. Of the iraſcible Paſſions. How excited. Often a Cauſe of Convulſions. Convulſions the irregular Effects of muſcular Motion, The Corollaries neceſſarily reſulting from the foregoing Doctrine.

LECTURE XII.

Of the Menſium Profluvium.

THE menſtrual Flux by all Writers allow'd to be a difficult and perplexed Subject. The Sentiments of *Hippocrates* and *Galen* propoſed. The final Cauſe, not to nouriſh the Fœtus. That only accidental. Of the Properties of the Blood compoſing this Diſcharge. The Opinions of divers Moderns concerning the efficient Cauſe. Of a Plethora, as a Cauſe. This very precarious. Of the Time of this periodical Flux. A Plethora, a leſſen'd Perſpiration, and a ſedentary Life, conſider'd as Cauſes. Of the Conſtitution and Temperament of Women, liable to the greateſt Diſcharge. Of calculating the different Periods of this Flux, and the Grounds of theſe different Periods, from the different Force and Velocity of the Circulation. Of the Quantity evacuated. Of the efficient Cauſe. Nature does nothing in vain, a certain Maxim. The end Nature intends by a Diſcharge of Blood from any Part. Of the final Cauſe, for which the Providence of Nature ordain'd this periodical Diſcharge, and why only conceded to Women.

LECTURE XIII.

Of the Principles of Generation, as they relate to the Individuals of the human Nature.

OF Conception in general. The Procreation of the human Species a moſt myſterious Point. Impregnation, what. The Cauſe of Conception, not from the Animalcula in Semine. This, a moſt unreaſonable Suppoſition. Of the leading Principle of Conception. This neceſſarily immaterial, according to the Sentiments of the greateſt Writers, both ancient and modern. Of the primary Cauſe of Conception. The Individuum, what. Of the Individuum of the Fœtus. The Child diſtinct from the Mother immediately after Conception. The Circulation in each maintained by diſtinct Principles, and different impelling Forces. Of the firſt Rudiments of the Fœtus. Of the *Punctum ſaliens*. Of the *primum vivens & ultimum moriens*. Of the Nouriſhment of the Embryo. Of the Paſſage of the Aliment into the Fœtus. Of the Order of the *Placenta*, *Chorion*, & *Amnios*. The Blood coæval with the Fœtus. Of the Poſition of the Infant in the Womb, a little before the Time of Birth. Of the Cauſes that miniſter to Delivery. What the Woman, what the Child contributes to the Diſcharge of the Burthen. Two Things worthy of Note in the Birth, and after it. Parts conſtituted for certain Actions, neceſſarily vouch thoſe Actions as their genuine Effects, by their peculiar Motions.

PART

PART II.

Of the Pathology of Medicine; which inſtructs us in the Doctrines of the Cauſes, of the Symptoms, and of the Effects of Diſeaſes.

LECTURE XIV.

Of the Order and Connexion of the Cauſes, and their various Combinations, reducible under certain Claſſes.

HEALTH, what. The Nature of Diſeaſes beſt accounted for, by placing them in direct Oppoſition to that Habitude. A Diſeaſe, what. Its Definition. All Cauſes of Diſeaſes reducible under three Heads. What theſe are. Of the Relation and Connexion, which theſe Cauſes have with each other. The *prima Cauſa* of *Hippocrates*, what. No Succeſs in Practice, without a Knowledge of the Cauſes and eſſential Properties of Diſeaſes. Of the Order of Nature, in which all the Cauſes muſt neceſſarily act, to produce a Diſeaſe. The multiplying of Cauſes, without Reaſon, one great Ground of Confuſion. Of the Aer, as a Cauſe. Of the Changes of this Element in producing Diſeaſes. The Diſeaſe moſt commonly denominated from the Part affected. The Symptoms neceſſary Effects of the Diſeaſe. A philoſophical Diſcourſe concerning the Nature of the Aer. What Diſeaſes ariſe from this Fluid, as it relates to *Great Britain*, as an Iſland; as it is canton'd out into different Diviſions; and as it concerns this great City. Of Diet, as a Cauſe. Of the various Kinds of Aliments, as Cauſes of divers Diſeaſes. The Reaſon why the Scurvy and Conſumptions are ſo endemical here in *England*. That the Aer is generally the inſtrumental, and Diet the material Cauſe of moſt Diſeaſes incident to affect human Bodies.

LECTURE XV.

Of the proximate, or antecedent Cauſe of all Diſeaſes.

OF the inſeparable Connexion between the remote and proximate Cauſe. The proximate Cauſe, what. How diſtinguiſhed from the procatartic. *Hippocrates*'s Opinion concerning the great Importance of preſerving the Evacuations regular. Of acute Diſeaſes, cheriſh'd and fomented from the irregular Diſcharge of the inteſtinal Excrements. Their Suppreſſion a frequent Concomitant of thoſe of a chronic Nature. A coſtive Body not always an Indication of Strength. Of Diſeaſes ariſing from an irregular Diſcharge of Urine. The Effects of an over-large Diſcharge. The Conſequences of its Suppreſſion. Of Perſpiration, and its good Effects to the Health of the Body. An Explanation of this Sentiment of *Hippocrates*, *viz. Totum corpus*, *tam foras quam intus*, *perſpirabile eſt*, as it relates to Diſeaſes. The Effects of an obſtructed Perſpiration in the Blood. The Alterations it excites in the Body, when profuſe. Whence the great Heat in Fevers. Of the Diſtinction of Fevers ariſing from an obſtructed Perſpiration, where the Springs of the cuticular Glands are too tenſe. The Effects of an obſtructed Perſpiration under a too lax State of the Solids. The Conſequences of an obſtructed Perſpiration from the Straitneſs and Narrowneſs of the cuticular Pores.

LECTURE XVI.

Of the prediſpoſing, conſtitutional, and immediate Cauſe of all Diſeaſes: And of thoſe acute Diſeaſes, affecting the firſt Paſſages.

OF the previous Indiſpoſition or Intemperature of the Habit, as the firſt Cauſe of all preternatural Affections. Why call'd the conſtitutional Cauſe. Of the ancient Intemperatures. How the Ancients treated this Subject. *Hippocrates*'s Principles of all Diſeaſes conſider'd. Of the Multiplication of theſe Principles by *Galen*. Impoſſible, in the Nature of Things, that any ſubordinate Cauſe can act upon the animal Organs, unleſs favour'd from this conſtitutional Cauſe. Why call'd by *Hippocrates*, *prima Cauſa.* This conſtitutional Cauſe, what. Whence derived. Of hereditary and temporary Indiſpoſitions. Of Vomiting. When a Symptom. When a Diſeaſe. Of critical Vomitings. Of their Cauſe. Of the Mechaniſm of the ſeveral Organs neceſſary to excite Vomitings. Of Fluxes of the Bowels. Their Diſtinctions. Their Diſcharge, whence. The immediate Cauſe of all Fluxes.

LECTURE XVII.

Of the immediate Cauſe of continual, inflammatory, and burning Fevers; with ſome critical Obſervations concerning eruptive Fevers, nervous Fevers, and the Plague.

FEVERS, a general Diſeaſe. Preternatural Heat, an inſeparable Symptom, whence. The immediate Cauſe, what. Of the Variation of the Heart's Motion under a Fever, and the immediate Cauſe of that Variation. Of the Cauſe of the various Principles in the Blood of febrile Perſons. What theſe Principles are. The inſeparable Symptoms of the more mild Fevers. Of the Cauſes, and their Phænomena. Of the Variation of the Pulſe under Fevers, and the Cauſe of that Variation. Of inflammatory Fevers, where the Principles are more complex. A compound Cauſe, what. Of the internal Perſpiration obſtructed, and the Conſequences of that Obſtruction. Of intenſe Heat, Thirſt, and a dry, external Habit, as Concomitants of all inflammatory Fevers. How cauſed. The various Denominations of inflammatory Fevers, whence. Of the Phænomena of the Blood. Of the immediate Cauſe of all acute Pains. Of eruptive Fevers. Of the Meaſles and Small-pox, as Effects of an inflammatory Indiſpoſition in the Blood. Of the Progreſs of the puſtular Eruptions. Of the Characters that diſtinguiſh them from the Meaſles. Of the Diviſion of the Small-pox. Of the Small-pox with Purples, with Chryſtallines; and the Cauſe of theſe irregular Eruptions. That the Safety of the Patient in the Small-pox depends on two Points. What theſe Points are. Of nervous or malignant Fevers. The Symptoms upon their firſt Invaſion. Cauſe of the Spots. Cauſe of their various Colours. Immediate Cauſe. Of the Eyes, Face, Pulſe, and Urine, as Diagnoſtics. Of a Mortification. Of the Air, as a Cauſe of the Plague. No Plague without a very high Corruption of this Element. Symptoms of the Plague. A Mortification an inſeparable Symptom, when Death cloſes the Scene.

LECTURE XVIII.

Of the immediate Cauſe and Grounds of all chronic Diſeaſes; and particularly, of chronic Fevers.

THE Diſtinction between acute and chronic Diſeaſes ſtated according to the Sentiments of *Hippocrates*. The State of the Solids and Fluids under moſt chronic Diſeaſes. A ſlow, erratic, or hectical Fever, an inſeparable Characteriſtic under all chronic Diſeaſes. The Reaſons of this Fever, and its Diſtinctions from all thoſe of an acute Nature. Long Fevers, what, according to the Sentiments of *Hippocrates*. The Parts affected often the ſame; their Cauſes, Symptoms, and Periods frequently different. Invaſion and Progreſs of ſlow Fevers. Their Effects upon the Blood. Why call'd ſcorbutic Fevers. Of Fevers that intermit. Cauſe of the Intermiſſion. Cauſe of the Return of the Fits. The Reaſon, why the Periods are different in different Individuals; and why they are ſometimes different in the ſame Individual. The Scurvy, what. Its Diviſion. The Parts affected. The Symptoms of a hot; the Symptoms of a cold Scurvy. How all chronic Diſeaſes branch out from this Origin. Theſe Branches reducible under four Heads. Firſt, Of internal Tumors, ſpringing from a ſcorbutic Taint. Their Diviſion, Progreſs, and Cauſe. Their Termination in either the Aſthma, Dropſy, or both. Secondly, Of Decays, Waſtes, and Conſumptions, whether phthiſical or atrophical, ſpringing from the ſame Origin. Thirdly, Of Sand, Gravel, and ſabulous Concretions, generated in divers Parts of the Body. Their inſeparable Concomitants, and their Termination in either the Stone or Gout. And laſtly, Of the various Kinds of cuticular Diſeaſes, ariſing from a ſcorbutic Taint; with their final Termination, in either the Pſora, Leproſy, or Elephantiaſis.

LECTURE XIX.

Of nervous Diſeaſes, with all their different Symptoms and immediate Cauſes, accounted for, from the Structure and Mechaniſm of the muſcular and nervous Solids.

OF the Arangement of nervous Diſeaſes. Their Diviſion. The inſeparable Characters that diſtinguiſh theſe Diſeaſes. The proper Manner of treating nervous Diſeaſes. The Conditions in the Nerves and Muſcles neceſſary to generate a Palſy. The Changes in the foregoing Inſtruments neceſſary to excite a Spaſm or Convulſion. A Spaſm, what, as diſtinct from a Convulſion. Convulſive Motions, what. How diſtinguiſh'd from both a Convulſion and Palſy. The ſame Organs generally affected under both Palſies and Convulſions, but from different Cauſes. The ſleeping and waking Coma, what. How diſtinguiſhed. Their immediate Cauſes different. Of an Apoplexy, or univerſal Palſy. Of its Diſtinctions. How to judge of the Greatneſs of the Diſeaſe. Of the immediate Cauſe, Symptoms, and Phænomena. Of a Catalepſis, or univerſal Convulſion. The Catalepſis, a nervous Diſeaſe, that ſtands in direct Oppoſition to the Apoplexy. A Compariſon between theſe two Diſeaſes, as to their Cauſes; as to their Effects. Their Terminations different in Caſe of Recovery. The Epilepſy, or Falling-ſickneſs, what. Its ſudden Invaſion. The Symptoms and Phænomena. The immediate Cauſe. The

Cauſe of the Return of the Fits. Of nervous Diſeaſes affecting the principal vital Organs. All nervous Diſeaſes of the Heart ſpurious. Of Faintings, Swoonings, and the Syncope. The immediate Cauſe of the Proſtration in a Syncope. Of Palpitations. An Affection diſtinct from the former. Of a Convulſion. How diſtinguiſh'd from Palpitations. That the Heart cannot poſſibly bear either an abſolute Palſy, or an abſolute Convulſion, without inferring ſudden Death. Of nervous Diſeaſes affecting the ſenſible and voluntary Organs. Their Diſtinctions. A Palſy, what, Of a Paraplegia. Of a Hemiplegia. How treated by the Ancients. Of a ſimple Palſy. Of a palſical Atrophy. Of the immediate Cauſe of all paralytic Affections. Of Convulſive Affections. Of the Diviſion of Convulſions, according to the *Greeks*. Of the three Species of Convulſions incident to affect the ſeveral voluntary Organs. Their immediate Cauſe, whence. Of convulſive Motions. Of Tremors in the Muſcles, improperly call'd the ſhaking Palſy. Of a Species of convulſive Motions, call'd St. *Vitus*'s Dance. Of the immediate Cauſe of convulſive Motions.

PART III.

Of the Semeiotic-Branch of Medicine, which relates to the Doctrine of the Signs.

LECTURE XX.

Of the Diagnoſtics, as they enable us to give Judgment in a Criſis, and all critical Evacuations.

OF the Importance of a Criſis in acute Diſeaſes. Why amongſt the Ancients eſteem'd a divine Branch of Medicine. Enables the Phyſician to foreſee Conſequences. A Criſis, the Work of Nature. Of the Motions of Nature tending to a critical Diſcharge. Of the Reaſon and Cauſe of all critical Efforts. The Heart not ſufficient for this Effect. The Word Criſis often taken in divers Senſes. This Point ſettled. Of the Beginning of a Criſis. The Danger of haſtening a Criſis. How to judge of the internal Motions of the Humors under a Diſeaſe. The Connection of theſe internal Motions with the ſenſible Qualities of the Habit. What is incumbent on the Phyſician, while the Humors tend to a Coction. An Explanation of a curious Paſſage in *Duretus:* [*Ut enim vera eſt coctio rerum ingredientium, ſic etiam e naturâ exeuntium.*] Of critical

Days. Why very uncertain under our Climate. Of a critical Revolution, or Tranſlation of the morbific Matter. Of the Signs that immediately præcede a critical Diſcharge. How to judge of the Motions of the Humors, and their Tendencies to a Criſis. Of a perfect or ſalutary Criſis. An imperfect Criſis, what. A defective Criſis, and its Effects. Of Signs prognoſticating the particular Evacuation, where the Humors will diſcharge at. In divers Caſes theſe Indications manifeſt. A Criſis not the mere Effects of Nature abandon'd to herſelf; but the gradual, ſteady, and meaſured Operations of that exquiſite Mechaniſm, ordained by Providence for the Support of Life.

LECTURE XXI.

Of the Doctrine of the Signs, as they relate to the Prognoſtics, and enable us to form a right Judgment concerning the Events of acute, chronic, and Diſeaſes of a nervous Nature.

THE Prognoſtics, what. How to judge of the Danger or Safety of a Diſeaſe. The Indications neceſſary to form a right Judgment. How to eſtimate the Degrees of a Diſeaſe. How to judge of the Event. The Character of *Hippocrates*, as a Diviner of what was to come in Diſeaſes. How his great Sagacity, in this Branch of Phyſic, raiſed his Reputation, and gain'd him that high Name amongſt the *Greeks*. The Importance of this Branch of Phyſic to young Students. Of the Cautions neceſſary to be obſerved in a Prognoſis, to make it conſiſtent with the Event. Over-haſty Declarations often expoſe the Judgment of the Phyſician. Of prognoſticating epidemical Diſeaſes from the preſent Diſpoſition of the Seaſons. This not eaſy under our Climate, by reaſon of the quick Turns of the Air, and ſudden Changes of the Weather. Of a Prognoſis in Diſeaſes, where there is no Danger; where they are doubtful; and where they are certainly fatal. Of a Prognoſis in the Small-pox, where they are ſafe; where they are dangerous; where they are doubtful; and where they are certainly fatal. Much of the Prognoſtics in acute Diſeaſes depend upon the Pulſe, Urine, Reſpiration, and Sweats. Of the Prognoſtics to be drawn from a *Singultus*, a *Subſultus Tendinum*, and cold clammy Sweats. Theſe Symptoms, tho' moſt commonly, yet not always fatal. Of the Judgment to be made concerning the Event of the Diſeaſe, from the Poſition of the Patient; the Variation of the Pulſe; and the different Sediments of the Urine. The Urine often fallacious, and never to be depended on alone. The Period of Time, to which every Prognoſis ought to be limited in acute Diſeaſes; in chronic; and thoſe of a nervous Nature.

PART IV.

Of the Therapeutic-Branch of Phyſic, or that Part of Medicine, which teaches us how to relieve all curable Diſeaſes incident to affect the Body.

LECTURE XXII.

Of the Principles and Indications of Cure; and their Connexion with the immediate Cauſe.

OF the diſtinguiſhing Characters between a real Phyſician, and an Empirick. The Knowledge of the immediate Cauſe abſolutely neceſſary to ſupport a rational Practice. Of ſlaviſh Principles, and their fatal Conſequences in Phyſic. What meant by ſlaviſh Principles. Opinion, and not Science, derived therefrom. This illuſtrated from an Explanation of a miſtaken Aphoriſm of *Hippocrates*. The honourable Mr. *Boyle*'s Cenſure of the aforeſaid Aphoriſm conſider'd. The Blame juſtly laid, where it ought to reſt. Some very juſt, practical Inferences deduced therefrom. Of Obſtructions in various Parts of the Body, as the Grounds of moſt Diſeaſes, whether acute, chronic, or thoſe of a nervous Nature. How theſe Obſtructions are formed upon the Habit. The propereſt Way to relieve them. Different Methods muſt be purſued to relieve Obſtructions of different Organs, as well as different Obſtructions of the ſame Organ. Of Obſtructions formed from an over-great Elaſticity in the Tone of the Solids, whoſe Concomitant is a Sizineſs of the Fluids. Of Obſtructions ariſing upon the Habit from a too great Laxity of the Fibres, whoſe inſeparable Character is a too great Viſcidity of the Juices. Of the three grand capital Indications, moſt proper to be obſerved in the Cure of all Diſeaſes incident to affect the Body. What theſe Indications are. How to effectuate them with Succeſs. An Explanation of a Paſſage in *Duretus :* [*Quod omnis ſpes medici, & cœptæ curationis fiducia, in ſola evacuatione ſemper ſtetit.*] The Recovery of Health, and the Preſervation of that Habitude, the End of Medicine.

LECTURE XXIII.

Of the capital Indications, moſt proper in the Cure of all acute Diſeaſes.

THE Cure of acute Diſeaſes confined to a very narrow Compaſs. What the Province of Nature; what the Office of the Phyſician is, in the Cure of acute Diſeaſes. In divers Caſes an over-active Phyſician more dangerous than an unſkilful one, if he have Prudence. The Phyſician never to thwart Nature. Of Diet, in the Beginning, in the Progreſs, in the State, and Decline of all acute Diſeaſes. Of

Bleeding in acute Caſes. In what Caſes moſt proper. Of repeating that Operation. Bleeding pernicious under divers Circumſtances. How to diſtinguiſh theſe Circumſtances. Of Revulſion in Fevers. Its Efficacy in divers acute, inflammatory Fevers. How to be made. Of Vomits in Fevers. When neceſſary. Of purgative Medicines. Of Opiats. In what Caſes proper to be given. At what Time, and under what Circumſtances. When prejudicial. Of diuretic, and diaphoretic Medicines. Of topical Applications, and their Efficacy in acute, continual, inflammatory, and nervous Fevers; as alſo in the Small-pox. Of preventing acute Diſeaſes from lapſing into chronic, or what *Hippocrates* means by long Diſeaſes. Of reſtoring the Conſtitution, when broken through the Force of inflammatory, or the ſeverer Kinds of nervous Fevers.

LECTURE XXIV.

Of the ſeveral capital Indications moſt proper to be employ'd in the Cure of all chronic Diſeaſes.

THESE Indications reducible under three Heads. What theſe Heads are. How to perform them. Bleeding but ſparingly to be uſed in chronic Diſeaſes, unleſs an Inflammation affect ſome of the Organs. Of Vomits. Theſe Medicines generally neceſſary. Of the Uſe of Purgatives. Of Alteratives, and Medicines that act by their Weight.

Of topical Remedies, and their Uſe in the Cure of chronic Diſeaſes. Of Diet moſt proper in the Cure of all chronic Diſeaſes. Of the curatory Indications moſt proper in relieving the Paroxyſms. The Paroxyſms, what. What Remedies moſt proper to palliate them. Of the Cure of intermittent Fevers. Often an original Diſeaſe. How to intend the Cure, when the Idioſyncriſy of the Conſtitution declares againſt the Bark. Some particular Obſervations concerning the Cure of autumnal Intermittents. The Cure different in, and out of the Fits. Of the Cure of the Scurvy. To be differently treated according to the different Advancement it has made upon the Habit. Of the Medicines moſt proper in all Scorbutic Taints. Of the Indications moſt proper in the Cure of internal, ſchirrous Tumors affecting the Viſcera, and divers other Parts of the Body. Of the curatory Indications moſt proper in Decays, Waſtes, and Conſumptions, whether phthiſical or atrophical. Of the Diet, and Medicines moſt proper in theſe Caſes. Of relieving the various Parts of the Body of ſabulous and calculous Concretions. Of the Indications moſt proper in all cuticular Defilements. Some peculiar Obſervations upon the Aſthma, Dropſy, Stone, and Gout; and why they are generally the laſt Diſeaſes that affect Man.

LECTURE XXV.

Of the ſeveral capital Indications neceſſary to be employ'd in the Cure of all nervous Diſeaſes.

THE Phyſician obliged to be active in the Cure of nervous Diſeaſes. Of the Application of Remedies in the Paroxyſm. The curative Indications moſt proper to be employ'd after the Fit is over. Of the Diet moſt neceſſary in nervous Diſeaſes. This various according to the different Nature of the Diſeaſe, and the different State of the Solids. Of Aliments moſt proper to reſtore the Conſtitution under convulſive Diſeaſes. Of thoſe that beſt ſerve the Intentions of Nature under paralytic Affections. Of the principal Indications neceſſary in the Cure of nervous Diſeaſes in general. Of the Operation of Nervines. In what nervous Diſeaſes volatile Salts are available. Of the curatory Indications moſt proper in nervous Diſeaſes affecting the animal Organs in particular. Of the Cure of paralytic Diſorders affecting the Brain. Of relieving the ſame Inſtruments under a convulſ'd State. The Indications of Cure to be taken from the different Nature of the Diſeaſe. In all palſical Affections, where the animal Faculties are oppreſs'd, as in the Apoplexy, and Catalepſis, Bleeding in the Jugulars mightily contributes to recover the Patient from the Fit. How different

Intentions are anſwer'd, from the ſame Evacuation, under oppoſite Diſeaſes affecting the ſame Organs. Of *Hippocrates's* Opinion concerning Bleeding in the Apoplexy. Of Bleeding in the Catalepſis. Of the practical Principles and Remedies moſt proper in the Cure of the Apoplexy and Catalepſis. Of the Cautions to be obſerved upon Recovery from the firſt Fit. Of the Cure of the Epilepſy or Falling-ſickneſs. Bleeding ſparingly to be us'd in the Epilepſy, and why. Of the Remedies moſt proper in the Cure. Of the Indications moſt proper in nervous Diſeaſes affecting the principal vital Organs. Of the Cure of Tremors, Faintings, and the Syncope. Of relieving the principal, vital Organ affected with Spaſms, Palpitations, and convulſive Motions. Of the Indications moſt proper in the Cure of nervous Diſeaſes affecting the ſenſible and voluntary Organs. Evacuations the principal and moſt effectual Relief in all palſical Affections. Of topical Applications. Of the Cure of Convulſions, where the antagoniſt Muſcles and Nerves are equally convuls'd with the Flexors, as in the Tetanos. Of the Indications moſt proper in the Cure of convulſive Diſeaſes, where the antagoniſt Muſcles and Nerves are unable to counterbalance the Force and Action of the Flexors; in which Caſe the Head, Spine, and Legs are drawn forwards, as in the Emproſthotonos. Of the particular Applications in this Caſe. Of the particular Organs, to which the Applications ought to be made. Of the Danger of miſtaking the Part affected. Of the Method of Cure moſt proper in Convulſions, where the contracting Muſcles and Nerves are unable to counterbalance the Force and Action of their Antagoniſts; in which Caſe the Head, Spine, and Legs are drawn backwards, as in the Opiſthotonos. Of the Cure of convulſive Motions affecting the voluntary Organs, vulgarly call'd St. *Vitus*'s Dance. Of the End of all our Applications, whether in acute, chronic, or Diſeaſes of a nervous Nature. Of the Effects of a perfect Cure.

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